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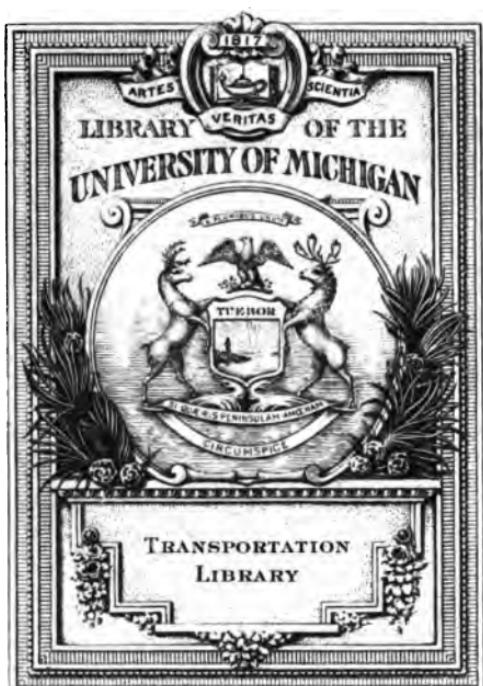
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Gaspar M. Neveu
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

MARYLAND,

AT

DECEMBER SESSION, 1821.

ANNAPOLEIS:

PRINTED BY J. CHANDLER.

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EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

In Council, Annapolis, December 5, 1821.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

And Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

AFTER Congratulating you upon your safe arrival at the seat of government, we proceed to lay before you an account of such proceedings as have been adopted by us, in relation to those duties devolved upon this department, by sundry resolutions of the legislature at its last session.

In conformity to the resolution directing that we should investigate the nature of the claim embraced in the memorial of William Kilty, Thomas Harris and John N. Watkins, Esquires, for compiling the Laws of this State from the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine to eighteen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, and make them such compensation as we might deem an adequate remuneration for their services in the execution of that work, we determined, in consideration of the ability and fidelity with which it appeared to have been done, that they were entitled to receive for their services, the sum of five thousand dollars, for which an order was drawn upon the Treasury; while upon this subject, we cannot pass by the opportunity which it affords us in the death of Chancellor Kilty, of paying a merited tribute of respect to the memory of that excellent man and able and upright officer, and to condole with you upon his death as a loss to his country.

To Mr. Jonas Green, for printing the above mentioned compilation, we paid the balance of his claim, amounting

in the whole to the sum of six thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the times in a pecuniary point of view, we are happy to state that but few applications have been made to this department by public debtors, for a protraction of the time of payment, authorized upon certain conditions by the resolution relative to that subject passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

In virtue of the resolution directing this department to adjust and pay the claim of captain Lewis Green, for services rendered to the state, in causing four pieces of artillery to be repaired, we allowed him the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and nine cents, which has been paid.

In obedience to sundry resolutions directing us to cause certain laws therein mentioned to be published, we have caused to be published in such and so many news-papers as we deemed sufficient to give them the necessary publicity, the following acts of the legislature, passed at its last session: "An Act to prevent the destruction of oysters in this state; The Act supplementary to the act relative to the stay of executions, and the Act prohibiting the banking institutions of this state from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars;" which act has had the beneficial effect of producing in our state the re-appearance and circulation of an adequate metallic medium, without causing any injury or inconvenience, as far as our information extends, to any of those institutions which had the credit in public estimation of standing upon a solid basis.

Conformably to the direction of the General Assembly, we have caused to be transmitted to our senators and representatives in Congress, the resolution calling upon Congress to interpose their legislative authority to suppress certain practices of the citizens of Pennsylvania, injuriously affecting the rights of slave holders in this state. Of the fitness and propriety of adopting some measure upon this subject, prohibiting by adequate penal sanctions, such violations of the right of property, we have no doubt the general government will be duly sensible, and hope they will make the necessary provision to remedy the grievance to which their attention has been called.

In virtue of a resolution respecting the claim of the re-

presentatives of Thomas M. Fowler, for rations furnished by him to the militia during the late war, we have examined their accounts and vouchers, and allowed them such sum as they appeared to be entitled to receive. With a view to obtain a reimbursement to the state of the money so paid, we have applied to the general government, and have transmitted such vouchers and proofs, as will, we trust, ensure the accomplishment of that object.

We regret that we have it not in our power to lay before the General Assembly, any report upon the subject of the resolution relative to the navigation of the Potomac river and its branches; a river second only in importance, if not equal to the Bay of Chesapeake, the great artery of our state. The obstacles which have impeded the execution of the trust confided to our commissioners, will be discovered from the enclosed correspondence of this department with them, and his excellency the governor of Virginia, upon that important and interesting subject. It may also suggest the propriety of some modification or enlargement of the powers of this department vested in it by the resolution of the last session, in affording the necessary means and giving the requisite instructions as to time, place and other circumstances.

We will take the liberty of recommending that in the accomplishment of a purpose so vitally interesting to the agricultural and commercial interests of our state as that contemplated by the above mentioned resolution, there should be no delay of time or relaxation of effort; for such is the state of the foreign world at the present period, and the nature of our commercial relation with it, that it becomes the dictate of common prudence and sound policy, to cultivate and improve all our internal means of trade and intercourse, and awaken into life and activity every latent resource of our country. By so doing, we shall alone be able to conform to the laudible spirit of enterprize and improvement, in the display of which our sister states seem emulous to excel, and prove ourselves a worthy and exemplary member of the American union.

So important to the highest interest of the state did we deem the accomplishment of the object contemplated by the above resolution, that we ventured, on our own respon-

sibility, and without the authority of law, to advance to our commissioners, out of the public treasury, the sum of five hundred dollars, for the purpose of furnishing the necessary implements and defraying the charges that would unavoidably be incurred by them in commencing the execution of their duties. This proceeding we have no doubt you will sanction and approve, as it will be seen by the communications of the commissioners addressed to this department, that the work could not be commenced without placing the requisite funds in their hands to defray all incidental expenses.

We herewith transmit the reports and resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and communicated to us by the executive authorities of those states, by which it will appear that they concur in opinion with the Legislature of Maryland as to the justice of our claim to participate in the benefits of an appropriation of a portion of the public lands to the important object of diffusing the blessings of science and intellectual improvement among our people, and have evinced a determination to use their weight and influence in the national councils for the purpose of procuring equal and impartial justice in relation to such appropriation to all the states of the American union. We presume it will be in our power, at an early period, to communicate to the General Assembly the opinions and sentiments of the rest of our sister states, as it is probable they have not yet had time to act upon this subject, by reason of holding their legislative sessions at this period of the year. To our senators and representatives in Congress, we have transmitted copies of the report of our Legislature upon this subject, with a request that they would exert all necessary zeal, and their best abilities, to carry its objects into effect; and when we take into consideration the well known justice, liberality and impartiality of the Congress of the United States, we indulge the pleasing expectation that their efforts will not be in vain.

We deem it our duty, gentlemen, to call your attention to the situation of the building in which you are assembled, which is progressing to a state of considerable decay that might be arrested by a timely application of the necessary painting and repairs. This measure we recommend

to your adoption, because we think it due to the public interest, and that it would comport with the principles of prudence and economy, to make the necessary appropriation for that purpose, during the present session of the legislature. There are now out-standing in the hands of the militia, 9,488 stand of arms, which were placed in their hands previous to and during the late war, for the collection of which we think it necessary that some legislative provision should be made as speedily as possible; as delay in that respect, might cause them to sustain considerable injury, if not endanger their total loss. As the appropriation made by the legislature to defray the expences of collection, has been exhausted, it rests with the wisdom of the general assembly to determine, whether a further appropriation would be advisable, or what expedient for that purpose should be adopted: Although we are warranted in believing, from the existing state of our relations with all the world, that they will not be wanted for the public use at an early day, yet in the changes and vicissitudes of all human concerns, the time may arrive, when it may be necessary to expend the public money to supply their place, if they should not now be collected. As connected with this subject, we would beg leave to direct the attention of the legislature to the propriety of providing by law for the erection, at this place, of a public building to be used as an armory or arsenal and gun house, and to refer you to our communication to the legislature at their last session for some of those reasons which induced us to look upon such a measure as conducive to the public interest.

We herewith transmit to the general assembly, a letter received from the secretary of state of the United States, informing this department that the British secretary of state for foreign affairs had demanded that in the event of the decision of the Emperor of Russia being in favor of the construction adopted by the United States, of that part of the first article of the treaty of Ghent which prohibits the carrying away of slaves by British officers after the conclusion of the peace, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution or indemnity for losses sustained should be made known as speedily as possible. On the receipt of this communication, the purport of which we

deemed so deeply interesting to such of our citizens as had sustained losses of the description adverted to. We caused the letter of the secretary of state of the United States to be published in such and so many of the public prints as we thought necessary to give the above mentioned requisition sufficient notoriety.

The secretary of state of the United States having selected this department as the channel through which the demand made was to be communicated to the people, we considered that from the indefinite character of the proof required, we could do nothing better upon the subject, than publish the letter at large as transmitted to us, thereby referring to the judgment and discretion of each individual, the course it would be proper to pursue in relation thereto.

It is right and proper that you, gentlemen, should be apprized of the propriety of adopting some measure during your present session, to raise the necessary supplies to defray the unavoidable expences of government. We confidently trust that in your wisdom and discretion you will be able to adopt such a system relative to this interesting and important matter, as will ensure the general approbation and support.

When it is considered that according to the principles of our happy constitution, all political power flows from the people; that the government under which we live is the offspring of their choice; that the laws by which our political society is formed and held together and our civil concerns are administered and governed; are the reflected image of their wills, and that when ever abuses in the exercise of the powers delegated by them to their servants are found to exist, they have the power placed in their own hands to remedy the evil and correct the abuse; when it is seen that they are not called upon to support the empty show and gaudy pagentry of a court, or to minister to the revely of the senses by "denying the mouth of labour the bread it has earned," but that the appeal is made to them to assist with their means in the management of their own concerns, and to promote their own peace, happiness and welfare by a due and regular administration of the laws, we fondly indulge the hope, and confidently cherish the belief, that they will furnish with cheerfulness and alacrity, whatever may be re-

quired at their hands. It is nevertheless proper at all times, more especially at the present time (marked as it is with peculiar features of pressure and difficulty) to call upon the patriotic ardour of our citizens as sparingly as possible, and to look to such sources of supply as will create an adequate fund with the least inconvenience. The necessity of this appeal to our fellow-citizens to aid the finances of our state, is not of recent origin, but it has for some time been distinctly foreseen that it would become unavoidable at no distant day. From the struggles and convulsions of the old world, distinguished as they have been by the most gloomy features of wretchedness and woe, we have been by the kind and protecting care of a superintending providence happily exempt; it has nevertheless been our lot to drink too of the cup of human suffering, and to be compelled to spend a portion of our resources in the defence of our rights and liberties, against the claims of arbitrary power and wanton injustice. As the representatives of the people, it is your constitutional province to decide upon the course to be pursued in providing for the pecuniary exigencies of the state; we shall therefore forbear from expressing any opinion upon that subject, except that it will no doubt readily occur to your wisdom and discretion, that it is right and proper where the fiscal concerns of a country render a resort to taxation indispensably necessary, to select as objects of it, articles which are made the instruments of luxurious gratification and amusement, in preference to those which minister to the necessities of life.

On the subject of our claim upon the general government for military expenditures during the late war, we herewith communicate to the general assembly the correspondence of the states' agent with this department and the department of war of the United States, by which it will appear that he has not yet been able to close his agency, by a final adjustment of the balance still unpaid, notwithstanding his unremitting efforts to accomplish that object; we nevertheless indulge the hope that he will ultimately succeed in bringing the business to a favorable issue, when we reflect upon the disposition of the constituted authorities of the union as heretofore evinced to do us ample justice.

We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of laying before the general assembly a manuel of the Lancastrian system of education as practiced in the schools of the Free School Society of New-York. From the exalted eulogy bestowed upon it by his excellency Governor Clinton in his letter which accompanied its transmission to this department, we have every reason to infer that the use of that system of instruction in that state has been productive of the most beneficial results. So invaluable are the blessings resulting to society from an enlargement of the boundaries of science and an expansion of the faculties of the human mind, that the guardians of the common good and general happiness should suffer no opportunity of attaining that inestimable object to pass by without availing themselves, to the utmost extent, of the advantages which it affords to their adoption, in pursuit of a purpose so eminently conducive to the general happiness and welfare both temporal and eternal.

We have now, gentlemen, laid before you the several subjects to which we deemed it advisable to invite your attention, and have only to add that you will at all times find us warmly and zealously disposed to co-operate with you, in any measares you may deem necessary to adopt, to promote the happiness, prosperity and welfare of our common country.

We have the honor to be,
 With high consideration and respect,
 Your obedient servants,
 SAM'L, SPRIGG.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Executive Communication.

POTOMAC NAVIGATION.

(No. 1.)

Cherry Fields—Great Mill, }
P. O. June 3d, 1821. }

Ninian Pinkney, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your letter announcing the appointment the government of Maryland has been pleased to confer on me, dated the 15th, and post marked the 18th ultimo, and also the resolutions under cover of the same date and mark, only came to hand by Saturday's (last evening's) mail, and therefore I lose no time in answering it by return of the post rider to day (Sunday.) It seems it was directed to Leonard-Town instead of to the Great Mill P. O. I regret not receiving it sooner, as an early answer is requested and seems necessary.

I will undertake the task with which I am so unexpectedly honored, but expect to be furnished with the means of executing it with some credit and utility to the state.

In the first place, a clear understanding of the nature of the service and report contemplated by the Legislature, and expected by the Executive, is essential to a satisfactory result of this business, and therefore I pray for definite instructions, and particularly I wish to be informed, whether my conception of the extent and nature of the duty imposed on Mr. Williams, and myself, implied by the words of the resolution of the Legislature, is exact, and conforms with the view the Executive of the state has taken of the duty expected from us.

I understand that the report expected from Mr. W. and myself, ought to embrace a statement of the existing condition of the boat navigation, from the head of tide water, upwards, towards the sources of the *Potomac and its branches*, in Virginia as well as Maryland, and a statement of the monies already expended, and the present condition of the resources of the *Potomac Com-*

pany, and suggestions of the ways and means deemed by us and the commissioners on the part of the state of Virginia, most expedient and proper to be adopted, and furnished by Virginia and Maryland, to accomplish and perfect this navigation.

The first resolution uses these words in describing the first part of our duty, which appears to me very broad and susceptible of improper construction. I therefore, on this important part, ask explanations from the Executive.

Words of the resolution: "Whose duty it shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of the Potowmac River, and its branches, &c."

It appears to me material to understand the nature and extent of the examination contemplated here. From its subsequent connection with the affairs of the Potowmac Company, I presume it is confined to the upper navigation of the Potowmac and its branches; but does it enjoin, as I have supposed, a report, *limited* to a statement of the existing condition of that navigation simply, or does it enjoin a report as to the practicable improvement of which the navigation of those rivers is susceptible, from tide water upwards towards the sources.

The Executive of the state will no doubt perceive that there is a different kind of examination required to make a valuable report as to the "practicable improvement," from that necessary to prepare a report limited to a statement of the "existing condition of the improvements and boat navigation on those rivers." To ascertain the practicable improvement, would occupy more time of course, would require more implements and means, and also would be of much greater utility and importance to the states concerned. But even to execute a faithful report as to the existing condition of the navigation, a good spirit-level, with telescopic sights, ought to be added to a good surveyors compass, staff, chain, &c. supposed to be authorised. The extent of the obstacles presented by rapids and cascades, cannot be ascertained without them. A boaring augur, mattock, spade and crow bar are also necessary in my opinion. These tools being required to ascertain the quality of earth through which the existing locks and canal now pass, and this knowledge is necessary to understand the probable durability; necessary repairs of linings with strata of impeneirable earth, increase of reservoirs and feeders, aqueducts and culverts, &c. all which must needs enter into the calculations of the amount of additional expenditure required.

Having asked for these explanations and instructions, I desire further to be informed, *where* and *at what time* I am to proceed to meet Mr. Williams, and the place and time, *where* and *when* we are to join the commissioners from Virginia. And lastly, at which end of the rivers shall we begin our examination, from the sources down to the level of tide water, or from that level up

wards? The Executive will perceive that as the commission is composed of gentlemen remote from each other, and unacquainted with each others residence and address, these directions on their part will forward the undertaking and proceedings.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient,

ATHAN. FENWICK.

—
(No. 2.)

Council Chamber, Annapolis, June 7, 1821.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 8d inst. has been duly received and forwarded to his excellency, who is at this time at his farm in Prince George's county. Moses Hunter and William T. Mason, Esqrs. have been appointed commissioners on the part of the state of Virginia.—Mr. Williams has accepted. As soon as the governor receives official information from the governor of Virginia, that Messrs. Hunter and Mason have accepted their commissions, you will be duly notified of the same. Some time and place of meeting will be fixed on by you and the other commissioners.

Yours &c.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Colonel Fenwick.

True Copy.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

—
(No. 3.)

Northampton Farm, June 24, 1821.

DEAR SIR—After much delay occasioned by the difficulty in getting gentlemen to serve, I have the honour officially to announce to your excellency, the appointment and acceptance of Col. Eli Williams and Col Athanasius Fenwick, as commissioners on the part of this state, to examine into and report, conjointly with the commissioners from your state, the state of the navigation of the Potomac river and its branches &c. and shall be pleased to learn from you in return, that the commission on the part of Virginia has been likewise filled up. In order to avoid any further delay in the commencement and prosecution of a work so interesting and important to the two states, I would beg leave to suggest to your excellency the propriety of settling as early as possible the time and place for the meeting of the commissioners; such an arrangement by us appears to be made ne-

cessary, both from the advance of the season and the remote situation of the commissioners from each other. Cumberland I think would be a suitable rendezvous, unless particular reasons should induce you to give a preference to some other place. The time I am compelled to leave more particularly with your excellency, under the hope that it may not be found inconvenient to fix it at an early day. The commissioners on the part of this state are in readiness, and only await the directions of the executive to enter upon the duties of their appointment.

I renew with great pleasure the assurances of the very high respect and consideration with which I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's

Most obedient fellow citizen,

SAMUEL SPRIGG.

His Excellency

Thomas M. Randolph,

Governor of Virginia.

True Copy,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

(No. 4.)

Richmond, June 30, 1821.

DEAR SIR—I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 25th inst. The executive of Virginia experienced some difficulty in making choice of commissioners on their part, for the examination of the Potomac, and enquiry into the affairs of that company. On the 31st of May last, William Temple Thompson Mason, of Loudon county, and Moses Hunter of Frederick, were appointed. The fact of his appointment was notified to each commissioner on the same day. Mr. Mason's letter, intimating his acceptance, from Temple Hall near Leesburg in Loudon, was received on the 18th inst. and Mr. Hunter's from Winchester on the 23d inst. There is no passage in the act of Virginia on this subject, which requires or authorises the executive here to advise, instruct, or direct their commissioners on any point relating to it. It would otherwise have given pleasure here to have adopted promptly the suggestions of your excellency as to the place and time of meeting. We are quite certain that our commissioners will acquiesce with great alacrity in your proposal; which you might immediately communicate to them. I know only that the engineer of the board of public works of Virginia is fully informed, in the manner prescribed, of the requisition upon him, and that he actually resides in Maryland. Where he is at present I am unable to say, but hope he will be in place when wanted. I cannot omit one observation on the point of time. The ocular

survey required, could not have been made with any hope of results while the river was full. Nor could it be made with the proper degree of patience at a much later period than the coming month of July, without great risk to the health of those engaged in it, from the bad air produced by the decay of shell-fish in the innumerable pools, basins, and holes of stagnant water, which the river, when it shrinks in autumn, leaves exposed to the hot sun of the season. That source of disease is more local than what the general decay of vegetable substances is apt to give rise to; but the commissioners would be thoroughly exposed to it, and the probable consequences are much more to be dreaded. All the rivers of our part of the continent, have kept full this year much later than common. By the middle or last of July, the Potomac will very likely be in a state fit to be viewed with accuracy; and neither the putrefaction of animal substances in its waters, nor the decline of vegetation will have commenced so soon.

With earnest assurances of very high consideration and respect,

I am, your Excellency's
Most cordial fellow citizen,
TH. M. RANDOLPH.

*His Excellency
Governor Sprigg, of Maryland.*

—
(No. 5.)

Council Chamber, Annapolis, July 14, 1821.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 3d of June last, on the subject of the resolutions of the General Assembly, under and by virtue of which you were appointed one of the commissioners to examine the Potomac river and its branches, was laid before the Executive at their meeting on yesterday, and I am instructed by them to say, that they do not consider that the resolutions vest any power in them to instruct you, or to appoint the time and place for the meeting of the commissioners—that must be arranged by yourselves. They think, however, with you, that the examination of the river is confined to the upper navigation and its branches. Any implements or apparatus that our commissioners may indispensably stand in need of, they are authorised to procure, and the expense attending the same will be paid for by the state.

I have the honor to be &c.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Col. Athanasius Fenwick.

True Copy,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

(16)

(No. 6.)

Hancock, July 16, 1821.

DEAR SIR—I received by the mail this morning, your favor of the 6th inst. informing me that the governor and council would be in session on the 12th, when I presume the time and place for the meeting of the commissioners would be fixed.

As funds will be wanted for procuring instruments, boat, &c. and for prompt payment to the engineer, chain carriers and boatmen, who will depend on their daily pay for their subsistence, and as private funds are not, in these times, overflowing, an advance from the treasury becomes indispensable, which you will please to make known to the governor, in order that Mr. Fenwick or myself may be authorised to draw for four or five hundred dollars, to be accounted for. A draft may be negociated in the Hagers Town Bank.

Your Obedient Servant,
ELIE WILLIAMS.

*Ninian Pinkney, Esq.
Clerk of the Council.*

—
(No. 7.)

Council Chamber, Annapolis, July 31, 1821.

DEAR SIR—I have to inform you, that I have forwarded by this mail, under cover to Elie Williams, Esq. an order on the treasurer of the Western Shore for five hundred dollars, in favor of that gentleman and yourself, to be applied towards defraying certain expenses that will necessarily attend the commission, and that must probably be paid daily.

I have the honor to be, &c.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Col. Athanasius Fenwick.

True Copy,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

—
(No. 8.)

Hancock, July 26, 1821.

DEAR SIR—I received your favor of the 14th inst. and regret that the time and place for the Potomac commissioners could not have been fixed by the Governor and council, as it would have saved time in convening the commissioners, I shall however loose

no time in communicating with my colleague and the Virginia commissioners to effect a meeting as soon as possible.

I wrote you about the 14th on the subject of an advance of funds for meeting the expense of an instrument, purchase of a boat, and daily pay of men in employ, who will require their daily pay for their daily subsistence. We cannot progress in the business without those funds, and I have none to spare. I hope if the governor is not at Annapolis, you will take early means of making him acquainted with these wants, and let me hear from you as soon as possible.

I am with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
ELIE WILLIAMS.

Ninian Pinkney, Esq.
Clerk of the Council.

—
(No. 8.)

Great Mill P. O. Aug. 26, 1821.

To his Excellency
The Governor, in Council.

SIR—For some cause it appears that the commissioners nominated on the part of the state of Virginia to examine the navigation of the Potomac &c. have not yet received any commission.

Wm. T. T. Mason, Esqr. who communicated this information to me, by last mail, supposes that it may be in consequence of the executive of Virginia feeling only authorised to appoint in case the legislature of Maryland passed a corresponding law, and upon examination, they find the resolutions of Maryland are not of the character they deem requisite. I feel it my duty to apprise our executive of this circumstance, to explain the cause of the delay in commencing operations on the part of Mr. Williams and myself, who were only waiting for the Virginia commissioners.

If any satisfactory explanations between the two states could be made before the month of Oc.ober, a healthier or more agreeable season will yet afford time before the meeting of the legislature for the discharge of our duty. And the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac, is on so many accounts, an object of so much magnitude and so advantageous for the interests of Maryland generally, and concerning which so deep a solicitude is already excited in the public mind, and particularly in that part of our state more immediately interested, that it appears to me important if possible to remove the objection of Virginia, or to let blame of the delay rest on that state, and not on Maryland.

I am, very respectfully,
ATHANASIUS FENWICK.

Report and Resolutions of the General Court of New-Hampshire respecting an appropriation of Public Lands for the purposes of education.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The committee to whom was referred so much of his excellency's message as relates to a communication from the legislature of the state of Maryland, ask leave to report—

That the communication submitted to them embraces a report and certain resolutions, therewith, adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, the object of which is to call the attention of Congress and the Legislatures of the several states to the public lands, as a fund from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed by all the original states, and some of the new ones.

Your committee have, with much attention, examined the grounds on which this claim is supposed to rest; and from this examination are satisfied that the principles contended for are just and equitable, and therefore do concur in the opinion expressed in the aforesaid documents. It is not, however, deemed necessary, on this occasion, to enter into an elaborate exposition of the principles on which this claim is founded, as this would lead merely to a recapitulation of the circumstances relied upon, and the arguments deduced by the committee who matured the report and resolutions now under consideration. It may be proper, notwithstanding, to present, for consideration, a few of the points brought to view in the report of that committee.

It is alleged that before the war of the revolution, these states were *regal* and *not proprietary provinces*, and that the right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the Crown in some form or other; that by the treaty of peace in 1783, Great Britain relinquished "to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof;" that between 1783 and 1802, the United States acquired an indisputable title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi, by cessions from all those states which had exclusively claimed the unsettled lands within their respective limits, except a small part of the territory, which now constitutes the states of Mississippi and Alabama, which was acquired under the treaty ceding Louisiana; that all the territory west of the Mississippi river, together with the southern extremity of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars, and that all the sums of money required to pay France, to extinguish the Indian title to the public lands and the like, was paid out of the treasury of the United States, the common fund of the whole Union. Forasmuch, therefore, as the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the common means of all, it is contended that the public lands, whether acquired by purchase, by force, or by *acts* or deeds of cession from individual states, are the common property of the

Union, and ought to enure to the common use and benefit of all the states in just proportions, and not to the use and benefit of any particular state or states, to the exclusion of the others; and that any partial appropriation of them for state purposes, "is a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy."

On the enquiry whether the acts of congress in relation to the appropriation of the public lands have been *strictly national*, it is ascertained that by the existing laws relating to the survey and sale of them, one thirty-sixth part thereof has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity, for the support of common schools; besides which, large appropriations have been made in the new states generally, for the erection and maintenance of seminaries of learning, of a higher grade than common schools, equal, it is calculated, to one fifth part of the appropriations for the common schools.

It is said on good authority, that all the states and territories in whose favor appropriations have thus been and are to be made, according to existing laws in support of literary institutions, contain 437,297,125 acres, and that the total amount of these literary appropriations in the new states and territories, will be 14,576,569 2-3 acres, which at \$2 per acre, a sum less than the average price of all the public lands which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be \$29,153,139 1-3.

The state of New-Hampshire contains 6,074,240 acres; of course, her proportionate share of the public lands for literary purposes, on the principles above stated, would be 202,473 acres.

It is admitted that so far as the public lands have been sold and the money paid into the national treasury, or appropriated for purposes of defence, all the states have derived a justly proportionate benefit from them. Nor is a spirit of envy attempted to be cherished towards the new states on account of the bountiful appropriations made to them for literary purposes; but it cannot be denied, that such appropriations in favor of any state or states, to the exclusion of the rest, where the appropriations would have been beneficial and might have been extended to all alike, would be a departure from sound policy as well as from impartial justice. These appropriations are of such a nature that they might have been, and still may be extended to all the states. These states therefore for whose benefit such appropriations have not yet been made, will not be true to themselves, if they do not make known to congress, who alone possess the power to make them, their request for such appropriation, not as a matter of favor, but of right.

Whereupon your committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New-Hampshire, in General Court convened, That

each of the United States, has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands as the common property of the Union; and that the states in whose favor Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education are entitled to such appropriations as will be in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved. That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to appropriate to the use of the state of New-Hampshire, for the purpose of education, such quantity of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

Resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said report and resolutions to the Governors of the several states of the Union, with a request that they will communicate the same to the legislatures thereof respectively, and solicit their co-operation to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

All which is respectfully submitted by

NEHEMIAH EASTMAN, for the Committee.

State of New-Hampshire.

In Senate, June 18, 1821.

The foregoing report and resolutions were read and adopted.

Sent down for concurrence,

JONATHAN HARVEY, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 21, 1821.

Read and concurred

ICHABOD BARTLETT, Speaker.

June 22, 1821—Approved,

SAMUEL BELL.

A true copy—Attest,

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Secretary.

*Executive Department,
Chester, July 30th, 1821.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you the enclosed resolutions of the Legislature of New-Hampshire.

I am, with high respect,

Your excellency's

Obedient servant,

SAMUEL BELL.

His Excellency, Samuel Sprigg,
Governor of Maryland.

*Report and Resolutions of the General Assembly of Connecticut,
respecting an appropriation of Public Lands for the purposes
of education.*

*The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's
Message as relates to the Report to the Senate of Maryland;
and Resolutions thereto annexed.*

REPORT:

Your committee concur in the sentiment expressed in the report submitted to their consideration, that education and a general diffusion of knowledge, in governments constituted like those of the United States, are of great importance; and that "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, is essential, that public opinion should be enlightened."

It is with great satisfaction that your committee notice the general and increased efforts making in different portions of the Union, for extending knowledge and the means of education to every part of the community; and that while our universities and colleges experience the kind and liberal consideration of the public, and of benificent individuals, the common schools, which afford all needed instruction to every one, alike to the poor and the rich, have become objects of great interest, and receive the peculiar regard of government. The philanthropist and benevolent statesman, can now indulge the expectation, that the time is not far distant, when, by the aid of the General Government, every individual in the United States may receive all the moral and intellectual improvement of which he may be susceptible.

During the struggle of the revolution, and at the final establishment of the independence of the country, the question was much agitated, to whom the vacant lands should belong; whether to the United States, or the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated. The States contended, that, being within their boundaries, the vacant lands belonged to the States within whose nominal limits they might be located. The U. States claimed, that as these lands, before the revolution, were vested in the Crown, and were acquired by the exertions of all the states, they ought, and did of right, belong to the U. States.—This question at one time endangered the peace and independence of the country; it was finally settled in a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, and resulted in the cession of the principal part of the vacant lands to the United States, while the states in whose limits the lands lay, were secured in considerable portions of territory, much of which has been appropriated to the support of public schools in the several states.—By the laws of the United States, one thirty-sixth part of the public lands in the new States and Territories, has been appropriated for the support of public schools; and it is believed, that a further appropriation has been made for colleges and seminaries of a higher grade, equal to one fifth of the appropriation for common schools. A number of the states,

in which the State of Maryland may be included, from their location and charter limits, have not been benefitted by the public lands, excepting so far as their avails may have come into the public treasury; and their schools and colleges have languished from the want of that aid derived from the public lands, from which many of the States have profited — In this State, our institutions of learning need the fostering hand of government.

The State of Maryland early resisted the claim of the several States; and, on account of their refusal to cede the vacant lands to the United States, refused for a time to accede to the confederation; yet, from a high sense of her duty to the Union, and the danger to which the cause of independence would be subjected, from further continuing her opposition, yielded to the necessities of the country.—This State became a very efficient member of the Union; and from her local situation and her exertion in the public cause, was made to suffer great privations and repeated ravages of the enemy, which she sustained with a spirit and fortitude proportionate to her trials. The individual States must be considered as branches of the great family of the Union, and have an equal interest with the United States, that provision should be made for instruction, in every part of the country.—This is a subject of common concern.

An appropriation of a small portion of the national domain would be sufficient for this important object; but as the public lands are, for this, and other purposes, by the Constitution of the United States, wholly at the disposition of Congress, the Committee respectfully submit the annexed Resolution.

Per order,

ELIAS PERKINS.

House of Representatives,

Accepted and approved.

Attest, NATHAN JOHNSON, Clerk.

In Senate, May Session, 1821,

Accepted and approved.

Attest, WM. W. BOARDMAN, Clerk

A true copy of the original report on file,

Examined by

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Report, to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of the State of Maryland.

A true copy of record,

Examined by

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Litchfield, June 20th, 1821.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith to you, a copy of the Report of a Joint Committee, to the General Assembly of this state, and of a resolution passed thereon, at their late Session.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

OLIV. WOLCOTT.

His Excellency, the Governor,
Of the State of Maryland.

Letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to slaves carried away after the peace.

Department of State,

March 22, 1821.

SIR—The question upon the construction of that part of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British governments, to the decision of the Emperor of Russia, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has demanded, that in the event of a decision in favor of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain, for restitution or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible. I am directed by the President, to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers, to transmit without delay, to this department, authenticated proof of the number of slaves carried away, and their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained, specifying the name, age, sex, and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

His Excellency Samuel Sprigg.

Correspondence of Lohn L. Kerr, Esq. agent for the settlement of the state's claim on the general government, for expenditures during the late war.

(No. 1.)

London, March 25, 1821.

SIR—On my return from Washington in January last, I explained to your excellency and the council, the course which I

had pursued in relation to the last statement, sent to me by the Third Auditor, of the items of the militia claim, which were still suspended or disallowed by him; and also in relation to the additional accounts for *ammunition and transportation of arms*, presented in July last; and I exhibited to you a copy of the explanatory memorandum, which I had left with Mr. Hagner for a re-consideration, by himself and the Secretary of War, of such portion of our claims as I had thought it right and expedient still to insist upon.

You were pleased to leave to my discretion the further proceeding in this matter, and as I knew the impracticableness of getting any thing done till the close of the session of Congress, I have heretofore deferred any communication on the subject.

The first requisite towards an adjustment of the accounts for ammunition and transportation, as was suggested, is the transmission to Mr. Hagner, of all the warrants on the Treasury for the payments made by the state, which Mr. Pinkney, without doubt, will be able to procure from the Treasurer, who will lend them for this purpose, as he has heretofore done. Mr. Pinkney has the original statement of the accounts, and under your direction will immediately procure from the Treasurer the draughts or warrants corresponding with the several items, and transmit them to Mr. Hagner.

With regard to the items of our original claims which stand suspended for want of vouchers or additional proofs, I propose as soon as possible to communicate to Mr. Pinkney a full memorandum of the vouchers wanting, and of the kind of evidence to be procured. It will be necessary to give some considerable trouble to general Smart, and other militia officers, for which I ask the sanction of the executive. Mr. Pinkney can receive from the board general instructions to request of those officers such explanations, and the performance of such acts as may be necessary to effect the object in view, agreeably to the memorandum I propose to give.

I have a confident hope of procuring an adjustment of some considerable portion, as well of the suspended items of the claims first presented, as of the additional accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Obedient humble servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

P. S. As Mr. Pinkney and myself had an understanding on the subject of the treasury warrants, before I left Annapolis, he has perhaps already transmitted them.

J. L. K.

*His Excellency Samuel Sprigg, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.*

Easton, November 24th, 1821.

SIR—Since my communication to you of the 25th of March last, on the subject of the remaining claims of the state on the general government, nothing has occurred to render necessary any call for further instructions from your excellency and the council. In pursuance of the arrangement then suggested, Mr. Pinkney forwarded the executive warrants for the several payments made by the state, as charged in the accounts for ammunition and transportation, &c. and he has, since, from time to time, transmitted to Mr. Hagner all such additional vouchers relating to the suspended items of our *original* claim, as have been supplied by applications to militia officers and other persons.

As I was sensible of the impossibility of furnishing strict proof of the special distribution of the powder, &c. in the ranks of the militia, the claim for a reimbursement in the price of value of the quantity used in the service, has rested on the general statement and certificate, which were officially transmitted by Mr. Pinkney, as the clerk of the council; and I hope that no further evidence will be demanded on that point.

On my visit to Washington, in January last, I had made to the Auditor every favorable explanation that was in my power on the vouchers and proofs then before us, of the several items of our *original* claim, which were still suspended; and I had left such an explanatory memorandum in writing as would serve for a reference to the secretary of war, in relation to any points upon which the Auditor might doubt in the course of his re-examination. I therefore thought it my duty, as early as July last, to urge an immediate adjustment of our claims, and I have repeated my earnest solicitation for it, both to the Auditor and Secretary of War, as your excellency and the council will perceive from the correspondence herewith transmitted.

Since my letter to the Secretary of War, of the 17th instant, I have daily expected a communication on the subject, and hoped to have been able to inform you of such a result as would be convenient to the state; but I have been disappointed. If contrary to my expectations, it be required of us to offer any other proofs than those already forwarded to Mr. Hagner, and the accounts be still suspended, I must, in that case, take the advice and instructions of your excellency and the council, upon the practicability and the means of procuring them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

His Excellency Samuel Sprigg,
Governor of Maryland.

(COPIES.)

Easton, July 3d, 1821.

SIR—You will much oblige me, by stating whether your attention has been given to the suspended items of the Maryland claim and the additional accounts, which I submitted to your consideration.

The memorandum which I left with you last winter, will readily recall your recollection to the grounds on which it is hoped the greater portion of our remaining demands will be satisfied. You will greatly oblige me (who am still necessarily engaged in the matter,) by directing your attention to our subject, at your earliest leisure, and by communicating to me the result.

I left a memorandum with Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of the council, of the additional evidence to be procured. Be pleased to forward to him any papers belonging to the state, which he may request as necessary to our purpose of affording all additional proofs and explanations that may be in the power of the state executive. It is highly desirable that a final decision be made upon this subject, and without any longer having a *personal* interest in the event, I feel much solicitude that a claim, which I have always sincerely thought perfectly equitable, and the general government bound to pay, should be fully satisfied; and the liberal adjustment which has already been conceded to us, for so much as has been paid, affords me the strongest hope, that upon your re-consideration of the subject you will leave but little unpaid.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of much respect and consideration, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Peter Hugner, Esq.
Third Auditor, Treasury Department.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's Office, July 11, 1821.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 3d instant. I have also received one of the same date from Mr. Pinkney, covering documents belonging to the accounts of the state of Maryland.

The vouchers belonging to the abstracts for ammunition, ordnance stores, &c. presented since the settlement of the state's accounts on the 20th November last, have not been examined. It was understood that other vouchers would be rendered, and on the application of Mr. Pinkney, they were forwarded to him on the 14th of May, and have this day been returned. Mr. Pinkney states in his letter accompanying them, that he has other documents to procure and render, and as it is desirable that the

next statement of the account should be final and conclusive, an examination will be delayed until all the vouchers are rendered.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER,

Auditor.

John L. Kerr, Esq. Easton.

Easton, Oct. 17, 1821.

Dear Sir.—In your letter of the 11th of July last, you signified your intention to defer the further examination of the Maryland militia accounts until all the vouchers were rendered. Mr. Pinkney, the clerk of the council, has informed me that he has transmitted to you several additional vouchers, and that some explanations have been made by gen. Stewart, in relation to the last abstract of items suspended or disallowed by you, amounting to 19,283 43.

On the 19th of January last, I submitted to you an explanatory memorandum of the items of this balance, shewing which were intended to be still insisted on.

From the communications which I have lately received from Mr. Pinkney, I believe there is no ground to expect that we shall be able to offer any important further proofs or vouchers in support of this balance than those now in your possession, and as the legislature of the state will soon be convened, it is highly desirable that all our claims should be immediately liquidated, that the state may at once derive the benefit of whatever sum may be due. I beg leave, therefore, once more to submit to your consideration the items of our original claim which still stand suspended; referring you to my memorandum presented in January last, to the additional vouchers and proofs which have been since forwarded to you, and to the memorandum in relation to sundry items, which I have just received from the clerk of the council.

In relation to the amount for ammunition &c. marked A. Mr. Pinkney has transmitted to you a general certificate or statement of the quantity on hand and purchased by the state at the commencement of, and during the late war, and of that which remained at its conclusion; from which statement only the state can be enabled to obtain a just reimbursement, for evidence of the delivery and disposition of every parcel which was used during the service, can never be procured. Orders for the delivery of many portions, might, doubtless, be exhibited to 300; but vouchers of the particular disposition thereof, in the hands of the militia, are not to be hoped for. It is, therefore, confidently expected, that in the settlement of this account, the same liberal mode of adjustment will be adopted as has already been concurred

ed in the liquidation of our accounts for supplies, in which regular vouchers of the particular disposition of them, have been justly dispensed with.

The account marked B. for transportation &c. must be submitted for a final audit on the statement and vouchers exhibited with it, no particular objections to any part of this claim being anticipated.

As in the adjustments which have heretofore been made of a part of our accounts, which the strict rules of your office forbade you to admit, you will be so good as to refer, in my behalf to the final decision of the secretary of war, any portion of these accounts you may hesitate to allow.

I beg leave, sir, to express to you my great anxiety to have the Maryland militia claims finally settled, and I solicit your earliest attention to them; and you will confer a peculiar favor by communicating to me the result of your examination as early as possible.

I am, Sir,

With very high respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Peter Hagner, Esq.

3d Auditor, Treasury Department.

Treasury Department,

3d Auditor's Office, Oct 23d, 1821.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 17th inst. under cover of one from Mr. Pinkney, on the subject of the adjustment of the additional claims of the state of Maryland. I informed that gentlemen, under date of the 17th inst. that the indisposition of the clerk to whom the accounts of the state had been confided for examination, prevented the immediate investigation of the documents forwarded, but that on his return to the office, no time would be lost in taking up and deciding upon the claims of the state. This difficulty being now removed by the attendance of the clerk, the accounts will be entered upon as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER,
Auditor.

John L. Kerr, Esq. Easton.

Easton, November 17th, 1821.

SIR—By your letter of the 23d ultimo, I was informed that the accounts of the state of Maryland would be again taken up, as

soon as practicable, and as I had long since laid before you all the explanations I was able to give of the several suspended items, and all such additional evidence as our own executive department could afford, had been transmitted to you, I forbore to trouble you further on the subject, having the fullest confidence that your final adjustment of the balance due the state would accord with the liberality heretofore manifested.

The near approach of the session of the General Assembly, prompts me once more to intreat you to bring our case to a conclusion, so that whatever residue of money is due to the state may be remitted to the treasury before the commencement of the session.

You are doubtless so familiarly acquainted with the affairs of our state, as to know the importance of every such sum as even that which is still claimed from the general government, and how desirable it is to have it paid in at the season of our financial arrangements.

In your last abstract, marked B, of suspended and rejected items, there is an item (No. 368.) for a sum of five hundred dollars, advanced by the executive to Major Henry James Carroll, for militia supplies.

I had not heretofore in my power any other proof of the application of this money to the purpose for which it was intended than the checks of major Carroll on the bank of Somerset, where it was deposited; but I have just received, and now enclose herewith the statement, on oath, of several officers, who it seems, were privy to the transactions of major Carroll, during the service, and at the time of the expenditure of the money, which I hope will be fully satisfactory and will induce you to pass this sum to the credit of the state. This evidence, as you will at once perceive, is infinitely stronger than any we were able to produce in many other cases already liquidated and allowed.

Excuse me, sir, for repeating my earnest request that you will, if possible, give your attention to our case, so as to enable the state treasurer to draw for the balance due before the meeting of the general assembly.

I remain, Sir,
With very high respect,
Your obedient humble servant,
JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Peter Hagner, Esq.
3d Auditor, Treasury Department.

Easton, Nov. 17, 1891.

Sir—The claims of the state of Maryland on the general government, which remain unliquidated, are still considered under

my care, as the agent of the state; but as the audit of Mr. Hagner has been suspended during the present year, till we should furnish all the additional proofs, which we might be able to obtain, I have not for some time troubled you with any communication on the subject. Now, since every explanation has been offered to Mr. Hagner, which I am able to give of the several suspended items, and all such additional evidence, as our executive department could afford, has been transmitted to him, I take the liberty, once more to solicit your favorable attention to our case, and to beg, in behalf of the state, that whatever sum of money appears due on these accounts, according to those liberal principles of adjustment, which have heretofore been adopted, under your instructions on this subject, may be passed to the credit of the state, and ordered to be remitted as soon as possible.

I have the honor to remain,

With great respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

*The Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War.*

Easton, Dec. 1, 1821.

Sir—I have, this evening received the letter from Mr. Hagner, which is herewith enclosed. The result of his re-examination of the accounts, before audited by him, is far more unfavorable to the state than I had anticipated. The grounds on which the accounts for ammunition and transportation are suspended, may, I hope, be removed by an offer on our part, of substantial evidence, in the one case, that the articles purchased, were applied to the "public service," and, in the other, "that the munitions were transported for the militia actually called out, or in service at the time."

As soon as the particular statement of the operations of the auditor shall be forwarded to me, as premised in his letter, I will consult your excellency and the council on the best means to be adopted for obviating them.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

His Excellency

Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland.

Treasury Department,
Third Auditor's office, Nov. 29, 1821. }

Sir,

The accounts of the state of Maryland having been audited in this office, and reported to the second Comptroller for his decision, the particulars thereof will be furnished to you when decided upon by the Comptroller. In the mean time it may be satisfactory to you to be informed that the items allowed amount as follows:

Suspended and disallowed on settlement 20th Nov.

1820, and now admitted,	2,785 13
Rations issued by Thomas M. Fowler,	308 80
On account for ammunition,	1,396 73
Ditto for transportation,	425 62
	4,916 33

For which amount the secretary of war will issue his warrant in favor of the treasurer of the state, without waiting for the ultimate decision referred to, and with which the state will in the mean time be charged on the books of this office.

In reference to the items still remaining, it may be satisfactory to those concerned to be informed, that on examination of the accounts for ammunition &c. the charges, with the exception of those wanting evidence of purchase, have mostly been suspended for want of evidence that the articles purchased, were applied to the public service; and the accounts for transportation are likewise mostly suspended, for want of evidence that the munitions were transported for the militia actually called out, or in service at the time. A particular statement of which objections will be forwarded as soon as the revision of the accounts is completed by the comptroller.

It will of course be understood, that if any additional allowances be made on the revision by the comptroller, that the amount will thereafter be remitted to the treasurer of the state.

Mr. Pinkney having requested to be informed of the progress made, I have furnished him with the information this day.

I am respectfully

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER,

Auditor.

John L. Kerr, Esq.
Easton, Md.

Lancastrian System of Education.

New-York, October 27th, 1821.

SIR—As President of the Free School Society of New York, I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a Manual of the Lancastrian System of Education, with a sincere hope and anxiety, that under your auspices, this invaluable plan of promoting instruction may be established in the state over which you preside.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

To His Excellency
The Governor of Maryland.

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JUL 21

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